SOP Milking

Traditional milking describes:

- · Collection of cows for milking
- · Preparation of milking machine
- Milking, including handling of fresh cows and cows treated with antibiotics
- · Cleaning of milking machine and refrigerated tank

AMS Milking describes:

- Selection of NB-cows
- Observation and cleaning of milking equipment
- Starting up new cows
- Handling of cows treated with antibiotics

Washing stables and milking area describes:

- · Use of proper equipment
- · Correct ergonomics by washing
- · Cleaning, disinfection and bedding

Storage of medicine

Organic SOP Milking (marked with 9) describes the requirements for

- · Cleaning, disinfection and bedding
- Treatment
- Conversion period and
- Storage of medicine

All topics are illustrated with drawings and short texts that you can edit so it fits the conditions on your farm.

When you organize and implement a SOP on your farm, it is an advantage to involve a Lean-certified cattle adviser. You'll find them on www.arbejdsplan.kvaeg.dk. Experience shows that an introductory course with the help of an expert is fundamental for the output of SOP in the long run.

In the guide "Getting Started with SOP" (attached), there are some guidelines to consider before you begin to adapt SOP to your work procedures.

Enjoy your SOP.







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1. Milking - Prepare for milking

1.1 Collect cows	at
------------------	----

and at_____



Note the number of the cow showing

- Heat
- Lameness
- Vaginal flux
- Diarrhoea
- Other

ON _____ (paper, board)



1.3 Clean cubicles

- Scrape cubicles
- Spread bedding

use____kg



1.4 **Feed at** _____ (hrs)

Push feed at _____ (hrs)



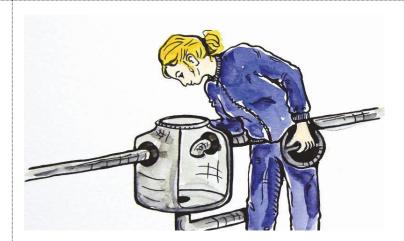




2. Milking - Preparing milking machine

2.1 Rinse with clean water

Check, that the separator and the delivery line are empty



2.2 Change milk filter



Put milking machine in milking position

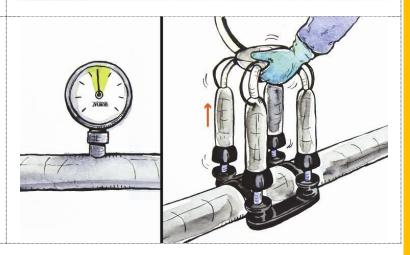
- Check that delivery line is mounted on refrigerated tank
- Turn shuttle valve to milking position



2.4 Start milking machine

Check vacuometer ____ kPa

Release cluster assembly from washing position





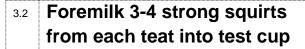


3. Milking - of normally lactating cows

3.1 Milk the cow's milk into tank
____ (4) days after calving

Wipe teats and teat ends thoroughly

- Use gloves
- Pre-treat with
- Use one cloth per cow
- Wipe each teat with a clean part of the cloth

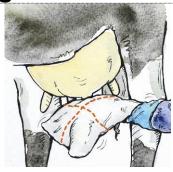


If the milk contains blood or clots, or if the appearance has changed, milk the cow separately (see SOP 4), and contact _____ (manager, vet.)

3.3 Interval of _____ (30) seconds

Attach teat cups without false air intake

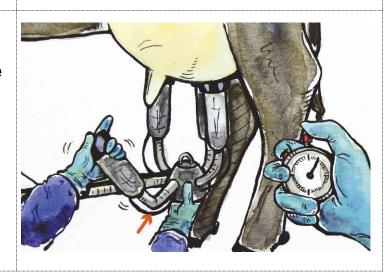














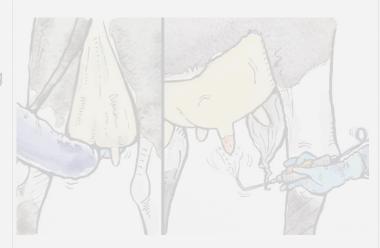
3.4 Check for correct position of cluster assembly

If the unit is kicked off, put it back on



Examine that the udder is empty

Apply teat dip/spray after milking



3.6 Notes





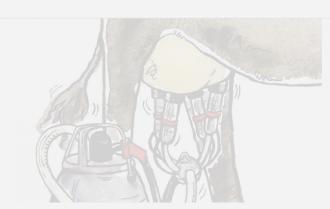
4. Milking - of cows treated with antibiotics

4.1 Treated cows are marked with a RED strap on each hind leg



Use separate milking machine and bucket with RED tag

> Rinse the cluster assembly with lukewarm water (40 °C) after



- 4.3 Examine the udder for
 - Swelling
 - Soreness
 - Heating
 - Low yield



Note number and condition of

After the milking session:

 Check that all cows treated with antibiotics are noted

Dump milk into







4.6 After last separate milking and before milking into tank

Foremilk 3-4 strong squirts from each teat into CMT-tester or into test cup

If the milk is unusual then extend the withdrawal of the milk

If the milk is normal, the red mark is removed and the milk goes into the tank







5. Milking - fresh cows

5.1	Fresh	cows	are	marked
	with			

Start milking as described under SOP 3 "Milking - of normally lactating cows"



By the first milking, milk approx.

By the second milking, milk approx. ____I

Rinse the cluster assembly with lukewarm water (40 °C) after milking



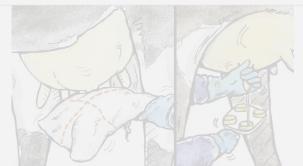
Check status of Para tuberculosis

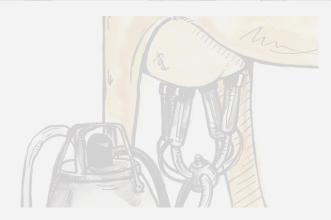
If cow's status is Yellow or Red

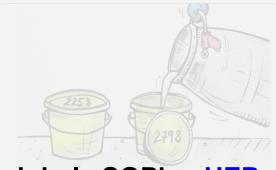
- Swelling
- Soreness
- Heating
- Low yield

Note cow number and condition on

Move the cow back into the calving area, during the first















6. Milking - Marking cows

6.1	Mark the cows before treatment Always put RED straps on each hind leg Mark treated glands with(colour)	
6.2	(manager, vet) carries out treatment Register treatment and time of withdrawal of milk (pc/board)	MA IKE MAKES THIS PAR PARPILE 1972. FARS

Used symbols/marks	Meaning	Actions
Red marks/straps	Treated cows	Withdraw milk
\	Fresh cows	Withdraw milk
vii au viae	mere – køb hel	e SOP'en HER Use plug
	Restless	
	High SCC	
	Para tuberculosis	
	Slow milking	Extra carefully start of milking
	CMT test	





7. Milking – Wash the milking system

7.1 Prepare for wash

- Empty milk from system
- Release delivery line from cooling tank and mount on cleaning unit

milk filter

(remove, change)

7.2 Clean cluster assembly on the outside

Mount milking unit on washing units

Put shuttle valve into washing position

7.3 Start washing unit by

(pressing "on-button"

Check that the machine is washing and that the milking units are mounted correctly on washing units

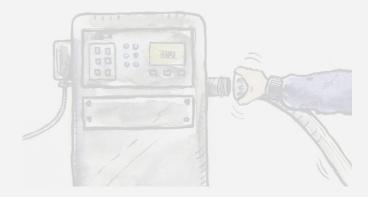
Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER

7.4 Daily cleaning

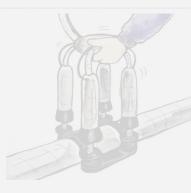
Flush at low pressure, e.g. 5.5 bars and with large amount of water, e.g. 65 litres per minute

Periodical cleaning

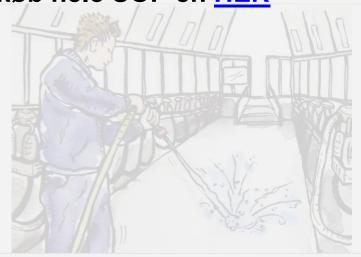
Spray equipment with foam agent and let it work for 20-60 minutes before washing at low pressure















7.5 Check-up on the volume of cleaning agents

(daily)

When replacing container

- Use nitrile gloves
- Wear eye protection

Never mix acids and chlorine products.

Replace the safety data sheet in the folder when new supply of detergent is delivered.







8. Milking - Wash the cooling tank

- Prepare the cooling tank
 - Put on wash cover
 - Set shuttle valve in washing



Start washing unit by

Check that the washing unit is



After the wash, check that the cooling tank is clean, clear of water and free of coating.

If not, contact



Check-up on the volume of

- Use nitrile gloves

Never mix acids and chlorine

Replace the safety data sheet in the folder when new supply of detergent is delivered.







9. AMS Milking - Find NB-cows

9.1	 NB-cows Cows milked more than (12-16) hours ago Cows milked insufficiently more than (12-16) hours ago Collect these cows for milking 	
9.2	Check calving area and separation area for cows that need to be milked	
9.3	On (mondays), go through the list of cows treated 3 weeks ago Check for swelling/asymmetry Judge Vil rdt byide mere — If the appearance of the milk has changed, put the cow to milk separation and contact (manager)	køb hele SOP'en HER
9.4	Other actions Check feed alarms every	





10. AMS Milking - Observe milking system

10.1	Observe one normal milking on	
	(1) robot every morning	1111
		1 63 =
	Check:	
	 Preparation 	
	 Attachment 	
	 Detachment 	
	 Post dipping 	
	In case of failures, contact	
10.2	Check every	
10.2	(morning and evening)	
	• That temperature on the milk	(- b)
	tank is below (4.6) °C	
	That vacuum level is	
	kPa	
		- Communication
10.3	Check that milk separator is	
	operating (check valves)	
	every (Monday)	
	If nosqi/ti. detech stilk ligo glase	lock hale SOPier LIED
	to the valve to test, that no milk	køb nele SOP en <u>HER</u>
	will pass the milk tank during	Rull
	separation	The state of the s
10.4	Other observations	
	Check oil level of vacuum pump	
	every (month)	





11. AMS Milking - Cleaning the AMS

11.1 Clean/remove lime from sensor every

Check laser sharpness with a piece of white paper



11.2 Clean milking system

Replace filter



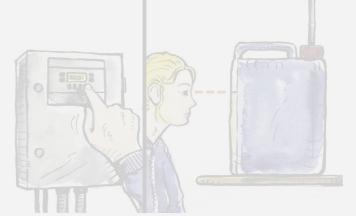
11.3 Check-up on the volume of cleaning agents

Check that washing water is above_____(42) °C (temperature at the end of the wash)

Never mix acids and chlorine



Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER the folder when new supply of detergent is delivered.



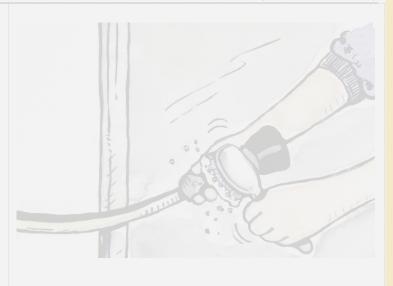




11.4 Every _____ (morning), clean by flushing and brushing

- Hoses
- Teat cups/air holes
- Start-milking unit
- Feeding trough
- Floor in milk robot and milk room

On Lely, mount recently cleaned brushes. Dismounted brushes must be cleaned and disinfected



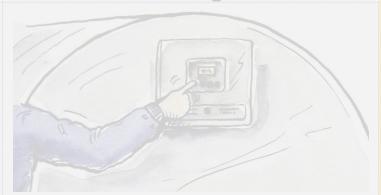




12. AMS milking – Wash the cooling tank

12.1 Start washing unit after milk collection by

Check that the washing unit is



12.2 After wash, check that the cooling tank is clear of water, clean and free of coating

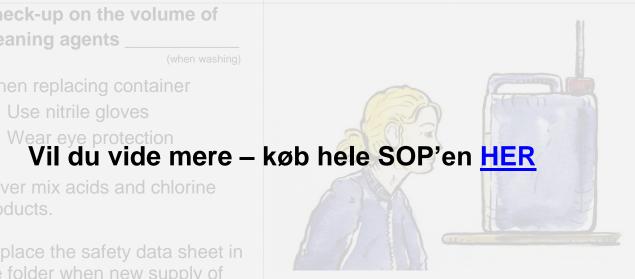
If not, contact



Check-up on the volume of cleaning agents

Never mix acids and chlorine

Replace the safety data sheet in the folder when new supply of detergent is delivered.





13. AMS Milking – Cows treated with antibiotics

13.1 Print a list of cows for milk separation every

cows treated with antibiotics



(manager) has to register cow number and length of withdrawal on PC before treating the cow

> flushing of the robot after milking cows treated with antibiotics



(manager) has to mark cows with a red strap on __ (leg and tail)

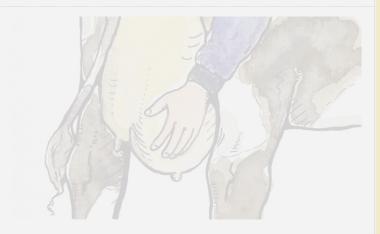
> ____(manager, vet) has to carry out treatment



Examine udders of separated cows for

- swelling
- soreness
- heat
- low yield

Note condition on (board)







After latest separate milking and before milking into tank

Start by milking 3-4 strong squirts from each teat into CMT tester or into test cup

If the appearance of the milk has changed, continue milk separation

If the milk is normal, remove **red** straps and give permission to milk into tank on the PC







14. AMS Milking – Starting-up a new cow

14.1 Add cow

Put cow on "active" for milking



State milking parameters

- Visiting frequency
- Reattachment
- Missing teats
- Teat placement
- Separating milk
- Start-up of feeding

Start volume ____ kg/day

End volume ____ kg/day

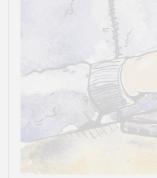
Start-up period ____days Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER

Let the cow enter the robot and check mounting of teat cups

Attach manually, if necessary

Before milking into tank Start by milking 3-4 strong squirts from each teat into CMT tester or into test cup









15. Washing stables and milking areas

The best way of washing milking areas and milking parlours daily is by using a flush hose. A high-pressure washer will attach aerosols with manure, feedstuf and milk to the milking equipment after cleaning. A flush hose with clean water may be used without wearing a respirator and with a minimum of strain on your joints.

High-pressure washing is hard work, and to avoid injuries this demands high-quality equipment and knowledge.

5.1 Relieve your joints

Support your working arm against your body.

In case you keep your elbow 30 cm from your body, the strain on your joints will double.

It is practical to use both your left and right hand. Frequent switching between left and right hand will relieve the pressure.



Keep shoulder, knee and wrist in a "middle position".

Avoid bending and twisting of the spine and hands.

Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER

Stand with some space between your feet

Spread your weight on both legs. This gives a good body balance.

Move your legs often to avoid twisting your back.



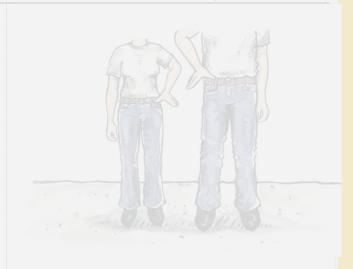




Equipment

People do not have the same height. Distance between hip and object for washing determines the best length of

height of the object for washing changes. This will give your muscles a short break.



Warning

Do not strip handles.

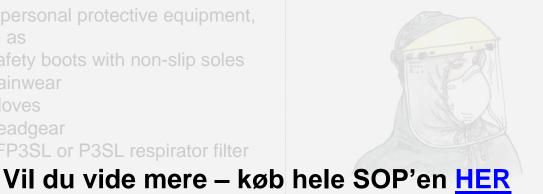
Buy a comfortable easy-hold handle. You may combine different brands to secure the best tool.



High-pressure washing

Use personal protective equipment,

- Safety boots with non-slip soles
- Rainwear
- Gloves
- Headgear
- FFP3SL or P3SL respirator filter



Cleaning and disinfection

Warning:

pressure above 70 bars without using protective equipment.

Study the user manual (APB) to check which personal protective equipment to use.







Lying area should be clean and have dry bedding.

The bedding should be able to take shape of the animals body



15.9 **Bed cubicles with rear edge**

The bed is filled to the rear edge and the bedding is equally spread out



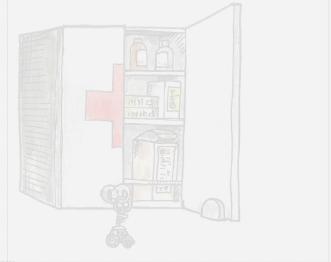




16. Storage of medicine

^{16.1} Safe storage

Medicine should be kept in a closed/locked closet/room according to the quality program on the farm



16.2 Correct label

Ensure correct label on all medications (clear identification of the animal/animals that need treatment)



^{16.3} Treatment manual

By delivery or prescription of medication there must always be professionally well-founded treatment guidelines from the vet and a well-defined time frame



PreveVil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER

antibiotics may not be made

Vaccines are not included.

Keep a vaccination plan, which is signed by the vet.

If the treatment plan is signed by the vet: Possible to provide the animals with vitamins







16.5

Disposal

Dispose packaging and drug residues at the end of term, according to health agreement







Organic requirements - overview 🧖

17. Requirements for bedding, organic cows 🦻





Amount of bedding in cubicles

At least 5 cm of bedding on concrete

Mattresses - at least 5 cm including





Cow and calf must go together in a day and night after calving

Exemption is possible by participation in the reorganization of paratuberculosis or Salmonella Dublin







17.3 (15.11)

Approved products for cleaning and disinfection of pens and equipment etc.



(Active substances, not trade names)

- Potassium and sodium soap
- Water and steam
- Milk of lime
- Lime
- Quicklime
- Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)
- Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)
- Caustic potash
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Natural essences of plants
- Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid
- Alcohol
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
- Phosphoric acid (dairyequipment)
- Formaldehyde
- Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities (all approved in the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration)
- Sodium carbonate





18. Withdrawal, conversion and storage of medicine



Double withdrawal-period of milk from cows under treatment

2 times the withdrawal-period of the milk from cows under treatment

Write the length of withdrawal on

- Withdrawal note/label
- Livestock records (lies in)





Treated animals should be registered and marked





Max 3 treatments per cow per year

More than 3 treatments of the animal within 12 months results in a 6





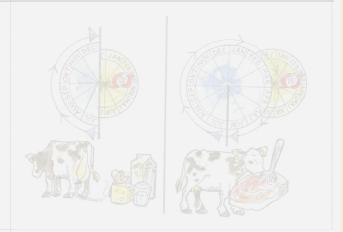




Conversion periode

Conversion of milk – 6 month

Conversion of meat – 1 year





Disposal

Dispose packaging and medication residues immediately after the treatment period.







19. Treatment, organic animals 9

19.1 (16)

Treatment



Treatment with antibiotics and painkillers is to be performed by the veterinarian



19.2 (16.5)

Preventive treatment with medicine may not be carried out.

(Applies also internal teat sealing)

Vaccines are not included. Keep a vaccination plan, which is signed by the vet.

If the treatment plan is signed by the vet: Possible to provide the animals with vitamins.



19.3

Additional treatment by the farmer with antibiotics is prohibited for animals over 6 months.

(according to Industry agreement for organic cattle)



Vil du vide mere – køb hele SOP'en HER

19.4 (16)

You can, by yourself, treat with:

- Phytotherapeutic products and trace elements, notified to the National Health Service of Denmark
- Homoeopathic products, notified to the National Health Service of Denmark
- Non-prescription products for external use
- Products that consist only of feed materials which are permitted in organic production (must be GMO-free)



